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WHAT MATTER.

What matter, friend, though you and I
May sow, and others gather?
We build, and others occupy,
Each laboring for the other.
What though we toil from sun to sun,
And men forget to flatter
The noblest work our hands have done—
If God approve, what matter?

What matter though we sow in tears,
And crops fail at the reaping;
What though the fruit of patient years
Fast perish in our keeping;
Upon our hoarded treasure, floods
Arise and tempests gather—
If faith beholds beyond the clouds
A clearer sky, what matter?

What matter though our castle fall,
And disappear while building;
Though strange handwriting on the wall
Fame out amid the gilding;
Though every idol of the heart
The hand of death may shatter;
Though hopes decay and friends depart—
If heaven be ours, what matter?

Mr. Russet at Saratoga.

When the doctors recomended six weeks at Saratoga to Reuben Russet, they possibly didn't think of Pennie Joyce. Doctor's are apt to be men of one idea Mr. Russet's digestive apparatus was certainly out of order; but little Miss Joyce's heart—that was quite another thing.

Mr. Russet was a young theoligical student, with pale brown hair, an intellectual face, and a slight stoop in the shoulders. Pennie Joyce was a farmer's rosy-checked daughter, the eldest of a large family of children, and one of those thrifty girls who understand the whole theory and practice of housekeeping from Alpha to Omega. To become a minister's wife was a visible promotion to her, and she exulted in it, in her quiet way. But to be separated from him for six whole weeks—that was a trial.

"The time will soon pass, my love," said Reuben, in the slightly patronizing manner which he affected toward Pennie.

"Yes, I know it will dear," said Pennie, valiantly trying to smile.

"And I shall write every day."

"That will be so good of you!" said Pennie.

"And really, you know, Pennie, a man whose mission is to reach the soul ought to have a little knowledge of human nature."

"Yes, of course," assented the girl.

"And where can one obtain it so well as at one of these great human hives where the fashionable world congregates?"

"To be sure!" said Pennie.

"I only wish you were going," he added, affectionately.

Pennie sighed softly.

"Of course that is out of the question," said she.

Farmer Joyce shook his head when he heard the dictum of the medical man.

"Saratogy, indeed!" said he. "I don't believe Saratogy is a bit better than our spring down by the Maple grove. I'd venture Reub Russet'd be well enough if he'd go out and weed onions half an hour every morning; and besides, I've heerd there's a lot of temptation at a place like Saratogy."

"I dare say," said Pennie, with mild superiority, "for some people. But Reuben is above that sort of thing."

"Humph!" said Farmer Joyce. "I ain't so sure of that."

"Father how can you?" cried the indignant girl, bristling up like a hen-canary.

"Human natur' is human natur', whether its at Saratogy or any other place," stoutly mantained the farmer.

Mr. Russet went to Saratoga and took rooms at a fashionable boarding-house, near the Hathborn spring. He walked up and down the elm-shaded paths with two little devotional books, of a morning, listened to the band, and studied out telling sentences for possible sermons, in the afternoon, and edged himself modestly into the glittering ball-rooms of the monster hotels at night, when the German was in full career.

"Merely to study my fellow-creatures!" said Mr Russet, as he adjusted his eye-glasses.

"Such a delightful study!" said Miss Gushington Gordon, who blazed with jewels, and wore long-trained skirts, such as Mr. Russet never had beheld at Raspberry Vale.

Miss Gushington Gordon had the best room at the house, the largest wardrobe, and the most brilliant necklaces. Rumor called her a great heiress, and Mr. Russet found her very agreeable.

She had big, purple-blue eyes, hair of the real Roman gold, a complexion which was undeniable a work of art, and a soft, languid voice, whose syllables dropped from her lips like globules of silver.

"Life is such a vacuum!" said Miss Gushington Gordon.

"My experience exactly?" said the young theological student, who was fast losing his head.

"At least," corrected the beauty, "I have always found it so until now. But your grand grasp of subjects, your reading of the book of existence has somehow awakened me to a new sense of things!"

Mr, Russet grew red to the very roots of his hair, with a pleasurable tingling.

"I am but too proud," he stammered, "if I have succeeded in unraveling any problem which—"

"Oh!" cried Miss Gushington Gordon, "have I said too much? Pray, pray forgive my impulsiveness! I am the creature of emotion?"

She put out a little, sparkling hand with bewitching frankness to the spectacled student. Mr. Russet gave it a gentle presure, and forgot to drop it again.

That was the first day that he omitted to write to little Penelope Joyce, at the red farmhouse in Raspberry Vale.

"She won't be so foolish as to expect a letter every mail," he said, a little impatiently.

At the end of six weeks he came home. Pennie met him at the railroad, with her dimpled lips put up for a kiss.

"I may as well tell you, at once, Pennie—" he began.

But just then Deacon Oberne came up, with that vise-like hand-grip of his, and there was no chance to say more until they parted at the cross-roads, by the mill.

"Perhaps it is just as well," said the theological student, to himself. 'I'll write to her that I have changed my mind, and engaged myself to Antoinette Gushington Gordon. I ought to have written from Saratoga, but one dreads to send such a letter."

Mr. Russet felt as if he had behaved very much like a scoundrel, now that he was removed from the magnetic influence of the heiress and her jewels.

"But of course," he pleaded before the tribunal of his own conscience, "a man devoted to my profession should select the sphere in which he can do the most good. And with Antoinette's wealth and position, I am morally certain of rapid advance in the world."

But, somehow, the letter would not get itself written. To do a contemptible action, is one thing, to confess it boldly to one's fellow creatures, is another.

Two or three days passed, and still Reuben Russet could not bring himself to tell Pennie Joyce about the Saratoga heiress, with the purple-blue eyes and the low, silver-syllabled voice.

Pennie watched him, wistfully,

"He is changed," she admitted to herself; "but of course I could hardly expect him always to be just the same. Only—only—"

And the tears came into Pennie's eyes, she scarcely knew why, and she blamed herself for being "such a foolish little goose.

But one sultry summer evening, Mr Russet did force himself to write the letter—a vague, mysterious sort of missive, containing only one plain fact—that he was engaged to Miss Gushington Gordon.

And, as he wrote it, he felt more and more what a fatal mistake he had made in giving up Pennie Joyce's true, womanly heart for the artificial smiles of the Saratoga belle.

As he folded and sealed it, the landlady's little boy handed in the evening mail—two papers and a letter.

A letter from one Ernest Valdez, whose acquaintance he had made at Saratoga—an idle, good-humored young fellow, with no harm in him, and a deal of latent good.

Mr. Valdez wrote:

"We are progressing much the same as ever. We drink the waters, we criticise the music, we watch for the incoming trains. By the way, you surely haven't forgotten that tall girl at your house, with the curious pansy-colored eyes and the magnificently-dyed hair? Miss Gushington Gordon, you know? Well she has turned out a humbug—an imposition—a stupendous fraud. It seems she is only a lady's-maid, the whole time, and she has been skillfully masquerading in her mistress' wardrobe, during the lady's absence at the sick-bed of a dying relation.

"Mrs. Montague has come back; the 'daw in borrowed feathers' has been stripped of her gay plumage, and Miss Gushington Gordon, with her imitation diamonds, and second hand airs and graces has disappeared entirely from the arena.

"Some say she has been arrested; others declare that Mrs. Montague has forgiven her, on condition of her retirement to her native place, in an obscure English town. At all events she has [illegible] from the stage of action, and the places that knew her once now know her no more."

Three or four closely-written pages of gossip and clever satire followed, but Reuben Russet never paused to glance at these. He sprang from his chair with an exclamation of relief.

"That Providence!" he exclaimed, "that I am no longer bound to false-hearted, hollow pretender! Little Pennie is worth ten thousand of her."

He tore up the letter of confession, and went straight to spend the evening at the Joyce farmhouse, and innocent little Pennie never knew how nearly that season at Saratoga had cost her her lover.

As for Reuben Russet, he is a wiser if not a sadder man. And he wants no more lessons in human nature.

Early History of Minnesota.

The name Minnesota is an Indian name, signifying "cloudy water." Minnesota is the thirty-second State in the Union. The first European who set foot in Minnesota was Louis Hennepin, who in 1680, in a company of French fur-traders, ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, to which he gave their name. In 1763 this region was ceded to Great Britain, and in 1766 was explored by Captain Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut. In 1783 it was transferred to the United States, as part of the Northwest Territory. In 1819 Fort Snelling was established. A few years ago, as my mother was going from Minneapolis to Mankato, she met a lady who was over seventy years old, who said her husband was one of the first soldiers sent to the fort. She, with four other ladies (wives of the soldiers), visited their husbands that summer (1819), and they were five weeks going from Prairie du Chien to the fort, on flat-boats. In 1823 the first steamboat visited Minnesota. Between this and 1830, a small colony of Swiss settled at Mendota, near St. Paul. In 1838 the Indian title to lands east of the Mississippi was extinguished. In 1843 a settlement was commenced at Stillwater; on March 3, 1849, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, its western boundary being the Missouri river. At this time the population was between 4,000 and 5,000, and it was duly organized on the 1st of June following. In 1851, immigration was commenced in earnest; and so rapid was the increase of population, that on February 26, 1859, Congress passed an enabling act for its admission as a State. The provisions of the act were complied with, a constitution (under which the State is still governed) was passed and submitted to the people, and members of Congress elected the following October; and on May 11, 1858, Minnesota was formally admitted into the Union.

A Curious Fact.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large bridges of the world. A constant succession of sound waves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come. The principal reason why bands are not allowed to play while crossing certain bridges, the suspension bridge at Niagara, for instance, is that if followed by processions of any kind they will keep step with the music, and this regular step would cause the wires to vibrate. At the suspension bridge military companies are not allowed to to march across in regular step, but break ranks. The regular trotting gait of a large dog across a suspension bridge is more dangerous to a bridge than a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a team of large horses.

Capture of Andre.

The smallest schoolboy knows that Benedict Arnold had made terms with Andre to surrender West Point to the British, and had prepared despatches for the British commander in New York giving detailed information of the condition of affairs in the department that the traitor commanded. It was while returning to New York, as a private citizen on horseback that Andre was captured and the despatches found. The spy was eventually executed. A reporter having made inquiries a short time since among the old residents of the county has gleamed some information of an interesting character which had been handed down from their ancestors. From Caleb Van Tassel of King's Bridge; Henry Romer of Pleasantville, and Alexand Van Wart of Tarrytown, the following history of the capture was obtained: On the eventful day, Paulding, Williams, Van Wart, James Romer, John Yerks and Stephen Van Tassel were sent to guard the roads against cattle thieves. Paulding had been a prisoner for several months in the British camp and had escaped four days previously and was attired principally in British uniform, the rest being dressed in ordinary rural style. Paulding and his two companions stationed themselves on the Albany road and the other three took charge of the White Plains road, which branched off the Albany road half a mile northward and led eastward, each party being stationed about half a mile from the forks of the two roads, and being in a straight line over half a mile apart. About ten o'clock in the morning, while Paulding and his companions were sitting on a rock, playing a game of cards known as "seven up," they saw Major Andre coming down the road. He stopped at the brook to water his horse, and Paulding's party approached him. Paulding, who was the spokesman, said, "Good morning, stranger. Which way are you going?"

He thought he had found a cattle thief, but when the man spoke like a gentleman and said he was going to White Plains "on important business for General Arnold," Paulding's opinion was changed, and he quickly replied that he guessed he had missed his road. The man seemed to be a little confused, and Paulding said, "Which party do you belong to?"

"To your party," said the man.

"How do you know which party I belong to?" said Paulding.

"I can tell by your dress," said the man.

"I suppose, then, you belong to the lower party?" said Paulding.

"Yes," said the man.

"Then we must detain you," replied Paulding.

"I cannot be detained," was the answer. "My business is urgent."

"What business have you with the lower party?"

"Oh, I belong to the other party," the man said, and exhibited a pass signed B. Arnold, requesting the safe passage of "John Anderson on important business."

Paulding and his party held a brief consultation on the propriety of detaining him and were in doubt. Andre, seeing this, started his horse forward and had gone about three rods when Paulding commanded him to halt. The man stopped and begged to be allowed to proceed, but Paulding said that as he was going toward the lines of the lower party he should take him in custody. The man then offered Paulding's party his gold watch which was a curiosity to the ruralists, to let him go. They refused the bribe. Then he offered to secure for them any amount of money they might name if they would conceal him and communicate with such parties as he directed and then liberate him upon receipt of the ransom. This they declined and ordered him to dismount. Upon searching him they found nothing and were somewhat in doubt about their right to interfere, when Paulding commanded him to take off his boots. The man then turned pale. In his stockings were found the despatches from Arnold. "My God," said Paulding, "he is a spy!" On making this discovery they started for North Castle, near White Plains. They went to the forks of the road and turning into the White Plains road with their prisoner they met the Romer party, to whom they imparted the information already given. It was agreed between the six men that Andre should be delivered to Colonel Jameson, at North Castle. It was then about noon and they stopped for dinner at the Landrine place, and Andre was placed in a room under guard, and the room in that house, which is still standing, is called "the Andre room." To Colonel Jameson's camp the prisoner and the evidence against him were delivered. His watch, horse and personal property were all sold and their value divided among the six men. Soon after Andre's arrival he wrote a letter to Arnold, and Colonel Jameson sent a messenger with it to the traitor, to whom it was delivered, the old traditions say, while he was eating dinner with General Washington, near Tarrytown. Upon reading it, Arnold hastily left the table, saying he had important business "to attend to over the river," and departed. Taking a small boat below Tarrytown and rowing to the British sloop of war Vulture, he was never seen again in the American lines. The trial and execution of Andre are well-known historical facts.

The Early Rising Delusion.

For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up until ten or eleven or twelve o'clock and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stuff written about great men who slept only three or four hours a night, is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can get to bed early, then rise early; if you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung by at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising.

The household that keeps a baby can afford to sell its alarm clock very cheap.

The Fatal Black Bean.

George Jones, father of the late Count Joannes, was an English chemist, who, about the year 1818 emigrated with his wife and three children, of whom George was the oldest, to this country. His brother was but 4 years old, he only 6, and his sister a baby in her mother's arms. The vessel was an old sailing ship, fitted out after the ordinary method of emigrant vessels in those days, was a bad sea boat, and, meeting with terrible storms in the Atlantic was driven out of her course, and with difficulty kept above water. When at last the weather moderated it was found that the provisions, of which there had been an insufficient quantity at the start, were running short. Everybody was put on short allowance, but when at last, the ship was on her direct course for Boston, whither she was bound, a further reduction had to be made. This was soon again reduced, and at last there was no food left on board, and starvation stared the crew and passengers in the face. Driven desperate by hunger, the crew mutinied, and the Captain could only recall them to their duty by agreeing that beans should be drawn from a box, and the one upon whom the black bean fell should be killed for food for the others. Officers, crew and passengers, women and children, everybody on board, were included in this horrible lottery, and with heavy hearts the famished emigrants came on deck to participate. The beans were all wrapped in pieces of paper, and it was agreed that none of them should be opened until noon on the day of the drawing, so that, if during the two hours that intervened, a ship or land were sighted, the doom of the drawer of the fatal black bean might be averted at the eleventh hour. The Captain was the first man to put his hand into the death box. He drew it out, and unable to master his anxiety to know his fate at once, he tore off the covering, and discovered a white bean. He was saved, and as the officers, one by one, drew beans from the box, they followed the Captain's example, pulled off the paper, and showed white beans. The first man among the crew who came down from the masthead, secured a white bean, and resumed his lofty post. After the crew had all drawn, the black bean still remained in the box, and it seemed clear that the victim was to be found among the passengers. They drew by families, and comparatively few beans remained in the box when Mr. Jones with his wife and children, advanced to take their chances. The father and mother drew white beans, and then the little boy, George, was led to the box. He scarcely comprehended the full nature of the terrible ordeal he was undergoing, but he plunged his little hand in and drew out a bean. His father hastily snatched it from him, and was about to tear off the paper when the shout of "Land ashore!" came from the masthead. Amid the tears, laughter and feeble cheers of those on board, [illegible] cast the bean into the sea, and the future [illegible] was a white or black one. But the Jones family were not destined to escape unscathed from the hardships of that disastrous voyage. Before the land that the keen eyes of the sailor at the masthead had discerned far away was much nearer, the little girl had died in her mother's arms, of starvation. Soon afterward, the youngest son, Richard, showed signs of failing intellect, and before the passengers landed, he was violently insane. He recovered in some measure after a few months, but the Count used to say that up to the time of his death, he was subject more or less to mental depression and mild lunacy, the results of his sufferings during those eighty-five days. As for the eldest son, George, who lived to be the Count Joannes, he was quite blind when he went ashore at Boston, and six weeks elapsed before he regained his sight.

A Day's Fishing and What we Caught.

"What can we do to-day, uncle?"

I turned at the question and found myself facing two good-looking young fellows, aged about eighteen and nineteen, who had arrived the night before at my farm, in Vineland, New Jersey, to spend a week's vacation.

"Do!" I exclaimed, as I called their attention to the exquisite tinting of clouds in the eastern horizon, preparatory to the rising of the King of Day, on this most perfect morning in early July. "What say you to a run over to Barnegat and a day's fishing?"

"Excellent!" Capital!" came the ready responses; and the two students, fresh from college, tossed their caps in the air in delighted anticipation of the sport. A hearty breakfast, well-packed basket of provisions for the day, and we were off for the railroad station, some half a mile distant, just in time for the down train to Barnegat.

A short, impatient journey by rail brought us to our destination, where we were not slow to discover an old skipper with his tiny yacht, who accommodated our party, and with all necessary accessories on board, we were soon afloat on the bosom of the broad Atlantic. We had pretty good luck for a few hours, but the chief fascination was the great variety of the catch and the curiousness of some of the living specimens of finny tribe drawn from their native element, which gave occasion for all the piscatorial knowledge possessed by my young companions.

But the sport began to grow monotonous from hauling in a long succession of porgies, bluefish, flounders and weak fish, and was only relieved when one of the boys landed a double catch. His loud exclamation of astonishment called the attention of our captain to the line, but that old fisherman's puzzled air was equal to our own. One of the fish thus landed on the deck was only an ordinary blue fish, but the other consisted, as nearly as we could see, of an enormous cavern of a mouth, set all round with rows of terrible fangs, the rest of the body being disproportionately small and tapering abruptly to a large wide tail: in fact the whole fish except the mouth, was disgustingly ugly, slimy and mud-colored, set all over with hardpointed knobs or spines, in various stages of development; his eyes were vertically elongated, looking out almost at the top of his head or upper jaw, and a pair of fan-like fins, fastened to large projections from the body, that looked like stumpy arms. He had caught the blue fish in his terrible mouth, and got into difficulty with the extra hook, and as we gazed he rolled his wicked-looking eyes in seeming agony. Suddenly our captain remembered hearing of this species of fish being caught in the old country, and there called the wide-gab. Forthwith he entertained us with a story he had heard of one of the kind being taken with over fifty young herring in its stomach. But here one of our amateur disciples of old Isaac Walton, after puzzling his not dull brain for some moments, recognized it fully, from descriptions he had read, as the great Angler of Lophius.

We then made a close and careful examination for comparison with ichthyological treatises; and found dangling from all its sides a sort of fringe of fleshy matter, the object of which (except to add to the hideousness of the most deformed creature) we could not possibly conjecture. Sprouting out of the top of the head were three long filaments, like minature flag-staffs, the foremost of which bore a thin streamer of flesh (looking like pole, rod and line ready baited) The monster is said to be a very slow swimmer, and would not be able to get a mouthful to eat, even with its enormous mouth, if it had to outswim its prey before catching it; but its method is different. Burying itself in the mud or sand at the bottom of the water, it gently moves the long filament which serves as a fishing rod, and with the tempting-looking streamer which answers as a bait, quietly angles for its dinner. Some unwary fish, attracted by the delicate-looking morsel moving about, is enticed within reach, when by a noiseless movement of its side arms or fins, the Lophius engulfs its prey in its huge mouth, as a man would use a hand net.

"This," exclaimed my nephew, "is certainly the angler of the naturalists' description; it answers exactly. In fact," he continued, "the whole fish is a mass of gristle and muscles, and is all organized with reference to, and for the sake solely of, the terrible mouth. So that this fish would furnish the best type of greediness and rapacity, in the whole book of Nature. The upper jaw is capable of some degree of protrusion, and in opening the mouth the lower jaw is thrust forward instead of being lowered, and at the base of the upper jaw a sidelong motion is put in operation by which it appears possible that the Angler might be able to swallow a prey almost equal to its bulk, to which also the wide gullet can afford a passage, and the stomach a welcome; while the skin of the body is so loose as to allow any degree of distension without inconvenience, and the sides contain no ribs that could offer any resistance."

Our specimen was just three feet long, and its breath across the widest expansion of the fins twenty-three inches; but our captain persisted the specimens of the same tribe taken in European waters sometimes measures between five and six feet long.

After this wonderful catch, the ordinary dwellers of the briny deep seemed too ordinary to further inteasct us, so, drawing our lines, we bade the captain hoist sail, and for a couple of hours were borne along by a delightful fresh wind. Our empty basket and the state of the water in the ice cooler, gave evidence that the inner nappy, heavy made satisfied. Tired of fish, the result of our sport, we crossed the weather beaten hand of our skipper with the "siller bright," and, after a pleasant little car ride, reached the farm just as the shades of evening made the early summer twilight most enjoyable, bearing with all the pride of the hero the singular captive, which had furnished us with such a pleasant proof of the "works of the Lord, and his wonders in the mighty deep."

He Was Going to Denver.

There is another fool who talks loud in the cars, and by the same weknow that the only time he ever left home was when he went on a cheap excursion to Philadelphia and carried a lunch in his pocket. He has the silver-fever, and is going to Denver. This fact he announces as soon as the car starts by bidding good-bye to his friends, and telling them in a voice like a hotel gong to write him all the news, and remember his post-office will be Denver, Colorado. He goes at once to the newsboy, and while buying a five-cent cigar informs him that he presumes he can't get as good cigars in Denver as he can get here. The newsboy at once makes an estimate of his foolishness and says: "Going to Denver, are you?" "Oh, yes," is the response, as if it were an everyday occurrence for him to go there. And the newsboy marks him for a victim and plies him with pamphlets and candies, apples and oranges, and reckoneth up his profits that night at 10 per cent, advance over previous days. He who is going to Denver returneth to his seat and informs the man in his rear that "piles of fortunes are to be made in Colorado." "Going there?" asks the passenger, not for information, for that has been given, but to test the young man's foolishness. "Oh, yes,' he says. He leaned forward to the man in the front seat and says, "How far are you going?" "Pittsburgh. How far are you?" "I'm going to Denver." "You are?" "Oh, yes." The conductor comes along and takes his ticket. "Do I get a train through to Denver as soon as I change?" "Yes" "Going to Denver!" "Oh, yes." And the conductor winketh and the passengers smile at his conceit. But the time of rejoicing cometh when the passenger in the front seat gets off and his place is taken by a man who is not at all curious. To him sayeth the young man for Denver: "Pleasant weather," "Yes.,, "Probably it is cooler in Denver?" "Probably." "I'll find out in a few days." No answer. The young man feels as if his importance wasn't recognized and makes another attempt: "I s'pose there is a pretty good chance to make a fortune in Colorado?" "I don't know." "Well, I'm going there to find out." Another silence, during which the passengers look out of the front window and smile. The young man draws a long breath and starts in again: "Not many fellows who'd go so far from home and depend on themselves for a living." Then silence becomes oppressive, but the young man is persevering. He leans over, taps the man on the shoulder, and says: "You'd better go along to Denver with me." Then the passenger wakes up and he says: "Thunder young man; I've lived in Denver ten years!" And the passengers weep not; neither do they wail, but verily they feel that their days are full of fun and pleasure.

All muscular power, whether of man or of other animals, may be traced to the same source. Animals get their food either from plants or from other animals that have fed upon plants; and the plants owe their existence to the sun. The animal is a machine, like the steam-engine; the food which it eats is the fuel that keeps the machine in action.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

How mad it is to hope for contentment to our infinite soul, from the gifts of this extremely infinite world.

People who cannot heartily love and hate will never command the first or know the clearing influence of the latter.

When a man dies, people inquire what property he has left behind him. Angels will ask what good deeds he has sent before him.

Without a belief in personal immortality, religion surely is like an arch resting on one pillar, like a bridge ending in an abyss.

He who would amass virtues, leaving out the guardian virtue humility, is like a man who leaves a precious dust exposed to the wind

Believe, and if thy faith be right, that insight which gradually transmutes faith into knowledge will be the reward of thy belief.

Nothing does so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools that are not.

Temporal afflictions hide those eternal blessings to which they lead, as temporal enjoyments often cover those eternal evils which they procure.

You meet in this world with false mirth as often as false gravity; the grinning hypocrite is not a more uncommon character than the groaning one.

If thou art a vessel of gold and thy brother one of wood, be not high minded. It is God that maketh thee to differ, and the more bounty he shows the more humility he requires.

The water falls on all creatures; on herb, bush and tree; and each draws up to its own leaf and blossom according to its special need. So falls the rain of the law on the many-hearted world.

Many a proffered succor from heaven goes past us, because we are not standing on our watch-tower to catch the far-off indications of its approach, and to fling open the gates of our heart for its entrance.

As boys should be educated with temperance, so the first greatest lesson that should be taught them is frugality. It is by the exercise of this virtue alone that they can ever expect to be useful members of society.

Life's lessons are cut and carved on things inanimate—seen in the leaf and flower, painted on the landscape, chanted in the murmuring brook, heard in the viewless wind, revealed in a passing cloud or flitting shadow.

We are led to the belief of a future state, not only by the weaknesses, by the hopes and fears of human nature, but by the noblest and best principles which belong to it, by the love of virtue, and by the abhorrence [illegible]

Whether perfect happiness would be procured by perfect goodness this world will never afford an opportunity of deciding. But this, at least, may be maintained, that we do not always find visible happiness in proportion to visible virtue.

Religion is the highest moral authority in human society. I see in religion not the mystery of the incarnation, but the mystery of social order. It connects with heaven an idea of equality which prevents the massacre of the rich by the poor.

Every one is forward to complain of the prejudices that mislead other men or parties, as if he were free and had none of his own. What is the cure? No other than this, that every man should let alone others' prejudices and examine his own.

There is in man's nature a secret inclination and motion toward love of others, which if it be not spent upon some one or few, doth naturally spread itself toward many, and maketh men become humane and charitable, as is seen sometimes in friars.

To hear complaints is wearisome alike to the wretched and happy, for who would cloud by adventitious grief the short gleams of gayety which life allows us? Or who that is struggling under his own evils will add to them the miseries of another?

Those who have already all that they can enjoy must enlarge their desires. He that built for use, till use is supplied must begin to build for vanity, and extend his plan to the utmost power of human performances, that he may not soon be induced to form another wish.

The art of spreading rumors, may be compared to the art of pin-making. There is usually some truth which I call the wire; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point, others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed.

Avarice is a uniform and tractable vice. Other intellectual distempers are different in different constitutions of mind; that which soothes the pride of one will offend the pride of another; but to the favor of the covetous there is a ready way—bring money and nothing is denied.

He that has much to do will do some wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence and the good sometimes by mistakes.

A star is beautiful: it affords pleasure, not from what it is to do, or to give, but simply by being what it is. It benefits the heavens; it has congruity with the mighty space in which it dwells. It has repose; no force disturbs its eternal space. It has freedom; no obstruction lies between it and infinity.

A man may smoke, or drink, or take snuff, till he is unable to pass away his time without it, not to mention how our delight in any particular study, art, or science, rises and improves in proportion to the application which we bestow upon it. Thus, what was at first an exercise, becomes at length an entertainment.

Society is like a lawn, where every roughness is smoothed, every bramble eradicated, and where the eye is delighted by the smiling verdure of a velvet surface. He, however, who would study nature in its wildness and variety, must plunge into the forest, must explore the glen, must stem the torrent and dare the precipice.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	*6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Rev. S. Smith will preach next Sunday morning,

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching on Sunday forenoon in Aaronsburg.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Communion services in Aaronsburg on Sunday morning in German and in the evening English.

Sunday United School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
A. O. Deininger, Master.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., Lold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Offi ia Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Furemeid. William A. Tobias.
Recorder of Deeds—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Deyling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas E. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT,
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Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiano.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
A. G. CURTIN.

For Legislature,
J. P. GEPHART.
W. A. MURRAY.

For District Attorney,
W. C. HEINLE.

For County Surveyor'
SAMUEL BRUGGER.

THE OUTLOOK IN NOVEMBER.

Hancock will be our next President.

Since the Democrats have revived from the shock they received by the result of the Indiana and Ohio elections, they braze up again and get ready for a more desperate and successful battle in November. The effect which their defeat had on them was somewhat like the one produced on the Republican party by the loss of Maine. At first a little stunned, but afterward more energetic and determined than ever.

There are several points which indicate a favorable result of the November election for the Democracy, in spite of the defeat in Indiana. In the first place the Democrats have decidedly the strongest and most inspiring presidential candidate, with a record that stands the severest tests. Another thing will greatly serve the [illegible] in November. There will be no federal supervision of the voting no deputy marshals or supervisors in Indiana and Ohio, as were in the congressional elections and this fact will be so significant, that it will be worth thousands of votes to the Democrats. Besides, the thorough union of the two great factions in New York, the Tammany and anti-Tammany wings, secure that state for the Democrats in November, will make New Jersey and Connecticut follow suit and make the South more solid than ever. There is a powerful advance along the whole Hancock line, since the perfect unity of the Democrats in New York has been restored, and the Republican leaders commence to get uneasy and are not near as confident of success as they were right after the October election. The Democrats took a new foothold and with a mighty and overwhelming rush, lead on by the superb Gen. Hancock, they will storm the Republican barricades and erect the banner of victory at the end of the second day of November.

MR. ENGLISH AT HOME.

What a Townsman and Neighbor of the Next Vice-President Has to Say About Him.

(*From the New York World, Oct. 8th, 1880.*

Mr. Henry D. Pierce, a lawyer of Indianapolis and partner of ex-United States Senator Turple, is stopping a few days in New York with Mr. Gallagher, the editor of the *Mining Journal*, homeward bound from the White Mountains. He was met yesterday by a *World* reporter and was asked if he knew Mr. English well.

He said: "I have been a visitor at his family fireside since my boyhood. In business it has been my lot frequently to come in contact with him in the courts antagonistically, for his own and his bank interests have brought him in conflict with the claims of my clients, who were sometimes rival creditors, and occasionally delay seeking debtors. I say unhesitatingly that I never knew Mr. English to do an oppressive act. He has been charged with foreclosing mortgages. He took and foreclosed them fairly and simply as a matter of business. As a President of the First National, the wealthiest bank in Indiana, for fifteen or twenty years, it would be rather singular if his name did not figure extensively in the court records. He simply did his duty to himself, the parties for whom he loaned, and his bank—many of the bank loans, at least some to my knowledge, being originally made in the name or the affairs Mr. English is one of prompt, reliable, and just such a person as wins the highest place and confidence in financial circles of New York. Every fair business man of Indiana knows this. His wealth, in my judgment, has been overestimated; a large property he certainly has, but much of it is unproductive. I give it as my judgment that the few who have aired their private misfortunes in opposition journals for partisan purposes could, nevertheless, go to Mr. English and those for whom he has acted, after the election, snd receive back their properties at a discount of 20 per cent. upon what the same have cost him. Shrinkage and widespread disaster loaded him with properties he would gladly return at less than cost, I think. Few men with idle means would a year or two ago have thought for a moment of giving him cost for them."

"How about his buying tax titles?"

"People who are compelled to default in interest and cannot pay their loans, always let their taxes go unpaid. Many an Eastern loan company knows this, Mr. English has prudently protected himself and his fiduciaries by looking to taxes. I have professionally represented many Eeastern interests in the same way, and often found our interests and claims conflicting with his; but I never knew Milliam H. English to buy a single property at tax sale on speculation. He bought only where compelled to protect himself and his fiduciaries. Indianapolis suffered a severe blow from the panic. Large and moderate-size dwellings went begging for tenants. People who had homes sought cottages and rooms in blocks. Mr. English, in the face of gratuitous advice to the contrary, proved himself a real recognized public benefactor when, at a bad time, he built hundreds of small houses in manufacturing districts—an action which in the city press, when he was not a candidate, resounded to his praise as a public-spirited citizen. His friends knew that he was actuated largely by a desire to maintain Indianapolis as a 'City of Homes,' for which, more than aught else, she has been noted. His reward in this respect, I regret to add, has been a most unremunerative rent-roll and slanderous stories by non-paying tenants. Scores of his houses have stood vacant for months for want of tenants, a prey for tramps. 'English overbuilds,' 'too sanguine of his chosen city's growth,' 'mistake,' said many of his present critics, who carefully confine their means to bonds and stocks."

"The Republican journals have said he was not a hospitable man."

"Probably it is little known that Mr. English's household has been broken up in a manner that should excite sympathy. A more devoted and tender husband and son never lived. His wife after long suffering and the tenderest care, died a few years ago. The household was then maintaindd as a home for his aged parents. Then his father died; next his only daughter married and moved to another state, where she is now surrounded by the cares of her own household. The old home is still maintained as of yore for the mother's sake, a bright but feeble, frail old lady, now over eighty years of age, too feeble to preside as hostess, all their meals even being brought from a hotel on another square. A man with more tenderness and warmth of feeling for those he cherished I never knew. During the last long and extremely painful illness of his venerable father, Mr. Elisha English, the son was almost unremittingly by his father's side night and day, nursing him with the tenderness and devotion of a woman. This I saw.

Mr. English is frank and sincere. A man of firm convictions. He never shirks. He never acts by indirection. Nothing sly or cunning in his composition; nor will he try to magnify his own importance in the canvass by criticisms of others. I do not believe that on just grounds any fault can be found with him for any want of bearing his full share of the labor and proper expenditure incident to the canvass."

Mr. Pierce concluded with some emphasis: "I believe if Mr. English should be elected, the business men of the country would find—when they knew him, and when he should be called upon for advice or influence concerning or giving proper directions to legislation or otherwise—that in public affairs they have a wise and safe and valuable instrumentality for the public good. If every public man shall prove as able, earnest, prudent and sagacious as will Mr. English, if elected, there will be no extreme or revolutionary policy adopted in anything. He is a man who will let 'well enough alone,' and be opposed to any injurious changes in tariff or in financial policy. Moreover, unlike Garfield, he has the courage of his convictions.

The Northern Method of Bull-Dozing.

Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, October 14.—There is much indignation expressed in Brooklyn because the owners of the Planet Mills, which employ hundreds of workingmen, have put up placards saying that the election of General Hancock means lower wages and hard times and the success of the Republican ticket means the reverse; although that if Garfield is elected the mills will continue to run, but if he is defeated their continuance is doubtful. The [illegible] Havemeyer & Elder, who employ thousands, have, it is said, iwarned employes that they would have to close the establishment if Hancock s elected.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 16th, 1880.

Our Radical friends have destroyed one "argument"— one that has heretofore has some effect—against Gen. Hancock. They have appealed to business men against a change, on the ground that the currency and the tariff would be meddled with under a Democratic Administration. As the Radical gains of Representatives in Vermont, Ohio and Indiana give them control of the House, no such interference with tariff or currency will be possible even if hundreds of Hancock's were elected President. Of course, even if House, Senate and President were Democratic, no violent changes would be made either in the currency or in the tariff, and any change that might be made would be beneficial, but it is in one sense gratifying to know that the "argument" has lost all the force it had. Business men who are satisfied with the present condition of laws can rest easy and can vote for Hancock without any of the dangers that Radical orators have foretold.

The Secretary of the Interior ought to feel himself burdened with responsibility for the renewed troubles with the Utes. He went to the Indian country to study the situation, and come back well informed as to the affairs of the Utes and other tribes. Had he been at his post when the recent Indian murder was committed which threatens to bring on a war, he could doubtless have taken prompt and effective action to avert serious consequences. But he was in the West, speaking for Garfield, and his department was in change of men who had not enjoyed the benefits of recent investigation in the Ute country, and who even if they could have acted as intelligently as the Secretary, would not have commanded the same respite from Indians or settlers.

By all means, the Democratic Committees should give us as few more addresses as possible between this time and November 2nd. Committees hould let results of their work speak for them. Every Democrat in the country will be happy to receive from Chairman Barnum, early in November, an announcement that Hancock and English are elected, and the Democratic Committee of Indiana can then with a great deal of propriety and to the general satisfaction, announce that the State has returned to her position in the Democratic ranks. But the Conservative voters are tired of productions of the sort issued of late. Apologies for defeat are not in order. I venture the assertion that the two weeks between October 19th and election day will be better employed by the Democracy of Indiana and New York, acting with little reference to Committees, than were the two weeks prior to October 12th.

If, as is claimed, the Republicans have secured control of the next House of Representatives, those timid manufacturers and workmen who voted the Republican ticket last week for fear of a "change," can express their regard for General Hancock by voting for him, the "change" being impossible unless the Democracy control both Houses.

CARROLL.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is on our table for November, *ahead of all others, and as usual, more and more improved.* It is a wonder how this unrivalled lady's book can be published at so low a price, yet always be getting better; but the secret, we suppose, lies in its enormous circulation. The November issue leads off with a capital steel engraving, "Missy In The Sulks," and is followed by one of those double-size steel fashion plates, superbly colored, only seen in this periodical. Then comes a weird engraving, "The Moated Manor House," illustrating a powerful story; and then some fifty wood cuts of dresses, patterns in embroidery, crochet, &c., &c. "Mary, Queen of Scots," is a profusely illustrated article on that happy queen; and there are tales besides, and novelets, &c., &c. With this number appears the Prospectus for 1881, when SIX ORIGINAL NOVELETS will be given, and in addition *a hundred shorter stories.* A series of brilliantly illustrated articles will also appear. Also a PAPER PATTERN FOR A DRESS, every month. The price of "Peterson" is but TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, or less than any other firs-class magazine, postage free. To clubs the terms are even lower, viz: two copies for $3.50, with a superb, copyright mezzotint (size 24 inches by 20) "GRAN'FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN," or an illustrated ALBUM, QUARTO, GILT, as a premium. Or four copies for $6.50, and an extra copy of the magazine itself as premium. Or five copies for $8.00, with both an extra copy and either the Engraving or Album for premium. For large clubs the premiums are even more tempting. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1881. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for. *Subscribe to nothing until you have seen a copy of "Peterson."* Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAY BULL came to the residence of Henry Mowrer, near Aaronsburg, on or about September 21st, inst., a stray bull, about one year old, black, brown streak on back, white on underpart of body. The owner is requested to pay costs and take the same away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
JOHN J. MUSSER,
Sept. 30th, 1880. Town Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel H. Moyer, late of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

All persons having unsettled accounts with said decedent are hereby requested to call for settlement at his late residence on Friday, October 22nd next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
6t THOMAS HOSTERMAN.

KAMP!

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I have a very large stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,** Just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance, I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Hoven that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

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First Class in all respects.

This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omni *to all trains.*

W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven-	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 00 a .m
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven..	6 45 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 15 a. m.
"	" Williamsport..	7 55 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ...	11 40 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 15 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven..	11 10 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 20 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.: at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport in Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the [illegible]

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES! USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1883 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 Inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.
NEW YORK.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, FLAGS, &c.

Beautiful Campaign Badges of the Republican and Democratic Candidates.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR, OR HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

Containing life-like Photographs of the Candidates; encased in pretty Miniature Gilt Frames, with pin for attaching to coat or vest. Active agents can make $10 a day selling them, and city and country merchants can make a handsome profit. Price 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents; 10 for 50 cents, or 100 for $3.50. Photographs same price as Badges. CRAYON PORTRAITS on tinted plate paper. Heroic size 22 by 28, for 25 cents. FLAGS ALL SIZES, KINDS AND PRICES. Now is the Harvest time for agents, and dealers. Send for samples and full particulars to

8-3m U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. Pa.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

GRAND FALL OPENING AT

THE BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county, comprising full lines of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order Specility.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST

F. J. TROXELL,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

all wool square & long Shawls, Brochæ, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & alpaeca SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streest, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIGUE THE OPERATOR
ORANGE MASS.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW-YORK CITY.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for* 1881. *containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. in short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS, BEST COLORED FASHIONS, BEST DRESS PATTERNS, | BEST ORIGINAL STORIES, BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS, BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c, in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50 } With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,"
3 " " 4.50 } (24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
4 Copies for $650 } With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the per-
6 " " 9.00 } son getting up the Club.
5 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, and the picture, or
7 " " 10.00 } Album, to the person getting up the Club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa,

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1880.

DEININGER & RUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

New Arrival!

The boss place for bargains at the

NEW CASH STORE

In Musser's Store Room on Penn Street,

MILLHEIM, PA.,

where you will find a first class assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots & Shoes etc. etc,

We have just opened our immense stock of goods and are now ready to sell them at the lowest figures. Remember the place, MUSSER'S STORE ROOM, PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA. Call and see You will save money by going there, before you buy anywhere else

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR THE SAME.

—The new paper mill at Tyrone is in operation.

—The best hand-made boots at Louis Doll's, Bellefonte.

—A good ten-plate stove for sale at the *Journal* office.

—C. A. Sturgis, our watchmaker is fixing up his shop preparatory for the winter trade.

—The unfinished sidewalks in the borough should have attention before winter sets in.

—The boss place for cheap goods is T. R. Stam's. Go and see for yourself.

—The property of John Bame, on Penn Street, was sold on last Saturday to David Korman at $415.

—Philip H. Musser, who had been to Bellefonte for the last 3 weeks, has returned home to stay over winter.

—Thomas Hosterman offers the personal property of Samuel Moyer, dec'd, for sale in Millheim, on the 23d, inst.

—The most noted man of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs and colds.

—About four bushels of good nice turnips will be accepted on subscription at the *Journal* office. Now don't all speak at once.

—You need suits for *the boys* this fall, of course, the place of places to buy them is Lewin's Philadelphia Branch.

—Bauland & Newman, of the great Combination Bee Hive Store, Bellefonte, are just now opening their immense stock of fall and winter goods.

—After the sharp frosty nights with warm sunshiny days of last week, that good shower of Saturday night and Sunday was hailed with delight.

—The job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—Mr. Daniel Musser, who was well known in this valley, died at Boalsburg on Friday morning of last week. His sicknes, we are informed, was erysipelas.

—H. H. Tomlinson, the grocer, erected an awning in front of his store, to keep the rain and snow from his door this winter. A very necessary improvement.

NOTICE.—Miss M. E. CROWNOVER announces hereby, that she is opening a dressmaking establishment at Centre Mills, and solicits the patronage of the public. 3t.

—The Hancock poles in Rebersburg and Madisonburg that were to be raised week before last, but had broken off, were successfully erected last Saturday.

—Mr. Henry D. Foster, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania and congressman of his district for several terms, died at Irvins, Pennsylvania, on Sunday the 17th inst. Deceased was a resident of Westmoreland county.

—The Democratic meeting at Hosterman's schoolhouse, in Haines township, last Friday evening, was a success throughout. The speakers, Messrs. Hoy and Bower delivered very good addresses. The Farmers' Band was in attendance.

—The JOURNAL BOOK AND STATIONATY STORE has just received a complete stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS, COPYBOOKS, SLATES, PENCILS, SCHOOL SATCHELS, and everything belonging to a full outfit of a scholar.

Also a large stock of CHALKS and INK. The finest assortment of Paper, Envelopes, Papeteries, Blankbooks, Family and Pocket Bibles, Passbooks and Memorandas, a full and elegant lot of Notions and Fancy Goods. Call and examine the goods.

MASS MEETING AT MILLHEIM.

Democrats Rally!

There will be a large democratic massmeeting at Millheim, on next Wednesday afternoon. Hon. R. P. Allen of Williamsport, T. C. Hipple, Esq., of Lock Haven, Hon. J. W. Parker of Lewistown and Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin of Bellefonte will address the meeting. Several bands are engaged to be in attendance. Turn out in full and hear the speeches.

—For honest dealings go to Louis Doll's Boot & Shoe store, Bellefonte.

—Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store, in Bellefonte has the largest stock and the fullest assortment of clothing ever displayed in Centre county.

Look at the large posters for the massmeeting, to come off next Wednesday afternoon and make up your mind to attend.

—Don't overlook the new announcement in the first local column. The Clash Store has the finest, best selected, largest and cheapest stock of goods in town. Don't fail to examine the same.

—A cordial invitation to all who go to Bellefonte to call at the Farmers' Boot & Shoe Store of Louis Doll, Bellefonte, and see his large stock of Fall and Winter boots & shoes. You can not buy better or cheaper anywhere. Don't fail to try Doll.

HOLD ON AND LISTEN!—J. Willis Musser is on the road again buying up Calves and Poultry, for which he pays the very highest market price and the solid cash. This is an announcement worth your attention. tf

—Mr. J. H. Boyer, of Aaronsburg moved to Boalsburg yesterday and intends to give that section of the county a thorough canvass with the White Sewing machine of which he is sole agent in this country.

—Our oyster saloons are in full blast and their illuminated signs throw an inviting light on the passers by. But the poor country editor has to be satisfied with the thought "how good a dish of oysters would be if he had it," and then he smakes his lips and goes home a—contented man.

Come to the mass meeting next Wednesday and bring as many along as you can.

—Mr John F. Harter, the efficient leader of the Millheim Cornet Band, got a new Silver Pocket Cornet, the old one being entirely worn out. Now *Shaly*, you ought to come out once and let us have some of the very best. It would certainly gratify those, by whose liberality the funds were furnished for the new instrument.

—*Don't* fail to be present at the democratic mass meeting in Millheim next Wednesday afternoon to hear the first-class addresses that will be delivered at that occasion.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Nov. 21st, 1880, the newly erected church east of Logansville, Sugar Valley, will be dedicated to the service of the triune God. Bishop T. Bowman, has been engaged and will conduct the services. Preachers and the public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

—J. J. Everett's Bee Hive Dry Goods store in Lock Haven has opened its immense stock of Dry Goods for the fall trade of 1880. This stock exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the state in quality, style and cheapness. J. J. Everett, the proprietor is one of the best business men in the state and employes a first-class set of clerks. Do not neglect to call there when you go to Lock Haven. See advertisement in another column.

—Next Monday the schools in the borough will commence their winter-term and parents should not neglect to have their children equipped with the necessary books and should see to it, that their attendance is regular and profitable. Especially would we call the attention of the parents to the dangerous consequences of permitting their boys and in many cases their girls from six to fourteen years of age to travel the streets at *all hours of the night*. Stop it—keep them at home in the family circle and let them employ their spare time usefully. Parents, fathers, mothers use all your influence to break down this fearful evil, that is surely drawing our boys and girls to certain destruction. Do it and you will find that your boys and girls will be brighter children, better scholars and grow up usetul men and women in society.

In the whole History of Medicine.

No preperation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL exclusively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

—Samuel Gramley, Trustee will offer at public sale Tuesday October 26th, next, one of the most valuable farms in Brush Valley. The farm contains 282 acres, of which over 100 is well timbered with oak, pine, hemlock and chestnut. Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment.

News Miscellany.

MAKING AWARDS.—The Masters in Chancery for the distribution of the Milton Relief Fund having heard all the claimants, are now busy taking up and reviewing the evidence in each case and making the awards.

Geo. Botteiger and a man named McKinney, on the 5th inst., were hewing timber, in West Perry township, Snyder county. McKinney's axe slipped from his hands and struck Botteiger back of the ear killing him instantly.

THE AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Is erecting a line from the oil regions to New York city. It is being built along the P. & E. to Driftwood, and from there will follow the A. V. road to Red Bank. Four wires will be put up. A testing office will probably be located at Driftwood.

CUT IN TWO BY CAR WHEELS.—John M'Carthy, of St. Marys, a brakeman on the local between St. Marys and Kane, was instantly killed near Ridgway, on Wednesday morning. He fell off the train between two cars, the wheels of the car passing over his body and cutting him in two.

A GREAT APPLE YEAR.

In 1878, when apples were unusually plentiful, 333,000 barrels full were sent abroad, but it is calculated that this year no less than 500,000 barrels will be shipped to Europe, where the crop is said to be almost an entire failure. This of course gives American shippers an open market, and will result, as has been stated, in the shipment of half a million barrels of fruit. The prices realized in Europe, too, are double what can be obtained here; so that it can readily be understood how important a part the European markets play in the fruit trade. A significant feature of the shipments is the fact that many of them are made from Montreal, where the freight rates are much lower than in New York that money can be saved by sending American apples there to be shipped abroad.

A Duel With Axes.

WELDON, N. C., October 12.—Information has just been received here of a most cold-blooded murder, committed in Northampton county, N. C., a few days since. Ransom Harris, aged 14 years, and James Ingram, aged 10 years, both colored, went into the woods together to cut wood. While thus engaged the two boys became involved in a quarrel, during which the younger threw an axe at Harris, but missed his aim. Harris then threw his axe at Ingram, striking him on the head and killing him instantly. Harris was arrested and brought before a Magistrate and sent on for murder.

Joseph Green, an old German, fell from the stone bridge over Limestone creek, in Milton, the other night, and was injured so badly that he died in a short time. The place where he fell over has been considered dangerous for some time, as part of the wall that extends above the roadway is broken down. Before he died Mr. Green detailed how he happened to fall over the wall. He was stopped by a stranger, who inquired the way to the post office. After giving him the desired information Mr. Green, in turning around in the dark, fell. Several years ago his wife fell down stairs and broke her neck.

Joe Magee, a hunter, lives at Stoneham, in the oil region. The other day he went to look for deer. He had killed one, and was strolling along slowly, when all at once he was startled and surprised at hearing something come tearing through the bushes towards him. He had no time to calculate on what was coming, for, before he could raise his gun, a big buck jumped over some bushes and landed not ten feet away from him. The deer then saw the man for the first time, and endeavored to turn his course. In doing so he stumbled and partially fell. Mr. Magee, who is a strong, active man, being too close to the animal to shoot, stabbed the barrel of his gun into his side, just back of his fore legs, and the deer fell dead almost instantly. Magee says he did not expect to kill the animal, and stabbed him with the gun more in self-defense than anything else. The rifle barrel, being small, passed through the deer's skin and probably penetrated his heart.

In all towns where a newspaper is published, every person who does a business should advertise in it, even if it is nothing more than a card, stating the name and the business he is engaged in. It helps to sustain the paper and lets the people at a distance know that the town is full of business people who take a pride in their town, if not in the sentiment of the paper. No matter how small the business, an advertisement will always extend it. Show us a person who is a constant advertiser in his local town, or county paper, and we will point you to a man of public enterprise and spirit, and a town made up of such material will never be outstripped by neighboring rivals. Men of capital invest in it and help build it up. Do you never think how a new town is built up? Never without a well-filled newspaper.

HORSE KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE.—Jacob Brunt, of St: Augustine, Cambria county, lost a horse the other day from a rattlesnake bite. He was driving to this city with a load of lumber, and in the vicinity of the Buckhorn, he encountered a large rattlesnake in the road, but not observing it in time to stop the team. The snake in passing under the horses fastened its fangs in the leg of one of them, and subsequently disappeared in the underbrush before it could be killed. He drove on to the city the horse giving no evidence of any serious injury, but on his return home the leg of the animal began to swell, and the horse soon dropped over dead. It was valued at $180.—*Tribune.*

BE CHEERFUL.—Nothing is calculated to disseminate as much pleasure and happiness in the minds of those with whom we are associated as a cheerful disposition. Why should we be otherwise. There is no state into which adversity or affliction can plunge us but what myriads of others can be found in a worse condition. That family is deserving of pity, where domestic customs cater more to a funeral scene than a scene of happiness. Let the bright side of the picture of life always be on exhibition and we will have but little to complain of. There are a multiplicity of good things continually crowding our pathway which if properly appreciated would afford sufficient grounds to be cheerful seeing so much misery and distress all around us.—*Tyrone Times.*

BLOCKADED BY SNOW.

Provisions Sent to Imprisoned Railway Passengers—A Severe Storm.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 17.—The wind storm which prevailed here yesterday and last night was the severest ever known in this section and the barometer was never known to be so low. The wind was from the south, blowing between sixty and seventy miles an hour. A large fleet of vessels sought this harbor for safety and rode out the gale in the bay. Dispatches from La Crosse say the storm along the Southern Minnesota Railway was the severest known in years. Passengers and freight trains along the line were blockaded in snowdrifts from ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions have been dispatched to their relief from several points. The train which left La Crosse on Friday has not been heard from since leaving Fulda that night. All the cuts west of Fairmont are filled with snow, packed hard. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., having perished are constantly received, but no loss of human live has yet been reported. It is the worst storm ever known in Southern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, and still raging.

THE law prohibits the killing of night hawks, whippoorwills, sparrows, thrushes, robins, meadow larks, barn swallows, woodpeckers, cedar birds, orioles, blue or any other kind of insectiverous birds, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed.

A SENSIBLE exchange says: "Fence board advertisements are well enough, but if you are desirous of purchasing an article it is easier and more convenient to look through the columns of a newspaper to see who has it for sale than it is to 'hook up' a team and drive around the country reading fences."

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* says that a short time ago a young man at Roaring Spring, tried to remove warts on his hand by applying caustic. It produced erysipelas from which he died, on Monday week.

JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Fred. Houser, Benner,	John Spayd, Marion,
Sam'l Homan, Patton,	W H Miller, Spring,
James Martin, Walker,	J T Johnston H'w'd tp,
H. Dopp, Howard twp.,	George Miller, Gregg,
John S. Noll, Spring,	P Van Horn, H'w'd tp.
W. R. Haynes, S. Shoe,	Geo Corman, Gregg,
Henry Swab, Harris,	H I Lucas Howard bor
Sam'l E. Motz, Haines,	Thos Perdue, Benner
Thomas Adams, Boggs,	Wm Bechdol, Liberty,
Joseph Smith, Gregg,	J Harpster, Worth,
W. W. Montgomery, Bellefonte,	George Dale, College,
Wm. McClellan, Rush,	A Montgomery, How'd township,

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J H Breon, Millheim,	J G Meyers, Haines,
George Behrer, Patton,	J Wagner Bellefonte
J Jones Philipsburg,	John W Conly Potter
E D Noll, Spring,	Daniel Kane Walker
H C Campbell Ferguson	G Blackford Bellefonte
Wm Bilger Spring	Geo Hubler Miles
Wm Hoover, Harris	Chas C Adams Boggs
John Foreman, Potter	Peter Wian Spring
Isaac Lose, Bellefonte,	O Underwood Union
Charles Miller Gregg,	J Heverly Howard boro
L W Munson Ph'psburg	Joseph Flora Spring
John T Dunkle, Walker	Nathan Corman Penn
C L Buffington Milesb'g	William Lohr Potter
Elias Leinbach Walker	N S Bailey Bellefonte
W R Heaney Millheim	H B Tate Spring
G W Long Liberty	J Alexander, Unionville
M Gunsaulus S Shoe	James S Moyer Penn
Henry Lose Millheim	S Krumrine Miles
J D Murray Potter	J Murray Milesburg
J W Krumrine Ferg'n	James Cannon Worth
H N Kreamer Millheim	C C Taylor Spring
Peter H Bush, Union	A A Kreamer Haines
J B Leitzel, Gregg	W H Philips Haines
J B Ard, Ferguson	Law McInire Benner

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Benjamin Arney Potter	Zara Welsh Curtin
A J Swartz Spring	C Armbruster Gregg
Wm Brickley Marion	Jacob Bitner Gregg
D P Heckman Gregg	Albert Bitner Liberty
W H Derstine Bellefte	J A Dorman Walker
Em'l Noll Jr. Boggs	C F Cook Bellefonte
John Lord Walker	Oren Vail Rush
Job W Packer Curtin	Noah Stover Penn
Henry Miller Harris	W A Alexander Union
W H Gardner Liberty	J Weaver Jr. Harris
David Dejong Curtin	D B Baumgardner L'ty
Jacob Yarnell Boggs	John Davis Hall Bellefonte
H Armstrong Benner	J J McClure B
John Wirth Miles	C O Whippo Wa
T S Winslow Liberty	W H Bartholomew
John Bailey Ferguson	Wm Goodhart College
E S Dorworth Bellefte	John McCoy Jr Pot
William Butler Boggs	T J Dunkle Rush

DIED.

On the 15th inst., at Boalsburg, of erysipelas, Mr. Daniel Musser, aged 66 years.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., in the St. John's English Lutheran Church, Lock Haven, Pa., Rev. Charles Schnure of Laurelton, Pa., to Miss May E. DeHass, of Beech Creek, Pa.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	90
Wheat No. 2	80
Corn	43
Rye	55
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 60
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	20
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	18
Potatoes	
Lard	7
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ELIAS LOSE,

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best ossible manner

CARPENTER & Builder.

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled. Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address, J. W. FLENNER & CO., Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C.

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Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its

SECOND IMMENSE STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality, style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Mongie Cloth at 25 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2500 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
2000 yards best Brown Muslin made at 8 cents a yard.
1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans, entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.

Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering very cheap. A good and handsome Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Rugs and Cotton Batts.

The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

Remember the place:
The Great Bee Hive Dry goods House!

65 MAIN ST., LOCK HAVEN, PA.

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Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

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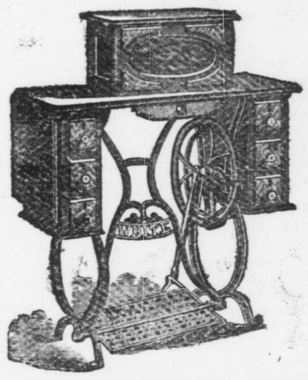

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NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

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It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

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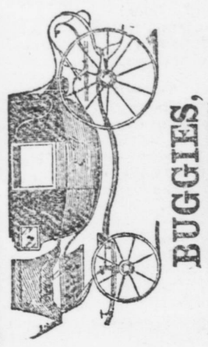

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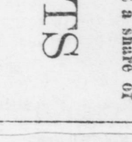
ONLY $20.
For this Style Singer.

We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa. 28-3m

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of



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HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Unworthy of Public Confidence.

Mark Twain says "we left the train for Switzerland, and reached Lucerne about ten o'clock at night. The first discovery I made was that the beauty of the Lake had not been exaggerated. Within a day or two I made another discovery. This was that the lauded chamois is not a wild goat; that it is not a horned animal; that it is not shy that it does not avoid human society; and that there is no peril in hunting it. The chamois is a black or brown creature, no bigger than a mustard seed. You do not have to go after it; it comes after you. It arrives in vast herds, and skips and scampers all over your body, inside your clothes. Thus it is not shy, but extremely sociable. It is not afraid of man; on the contrary it will attack him. Its bite is not dangerous, but neither is it pleasant. Its activity has not been over stated. If you try to put your finger on it, it will skip a thousand times its own length at one jump, and no eye is sharp enough to see where it lights. A great deal of romantic nonsense has been written about Swiss chamois and the perils of hunting it, whereas the truth is that even women and children hunt it, fearlessly. Indeed, everybody hunts it. The hunting is going on all the time, day and night, in bed and out of it. It is poetic foolishness to hunt it with a gun. Very few people do that. There is not one man in a million who can hit it with a gun, It is much easier to catch it than it is to shoot it, and only the experienced chamois hunter can do either. Another common piece of exaggeration is that about the scarcity of the chamois. It is the reverse of scarce. Droves of 100,000,000 chamois are not unusual in the Swiss hotels. Indeed they are so numerous as to be a great pest. The romancers always dress up the chamois hunter in fanciful and picturesque costume, whereas the best way to hunt this game is to do it without any costume at all. The article of commerce called chamois skin is another fraud. Nobody could skin a chamois. It is too small. The creature is a humbug in every way, and every thing which has been written about it is sentimental exaggeration. It was no pleasure to me to find the chamois out, for he had been one of my pet illusions. All my life it had been my dream to see him in his native wilds some day, and engage in the adventurous sport of chasing him from cliff to cliff. It is no pleasure to me to expose him now, and destroy the reader's delight in him and respect for him, but still it must be done, for when an honest writer discovers an imposition it is his simple duty to strip it bare and hurl it down from its place of honor, no matter who suffers by it. Any other course would render him unworthy of the public confidence.

Grizzly Dan

Grizzly Dan, of Montana was never known to steal anything when sober, but he says: "When I'm drunk, anything I get these five fingers on is mine, and don't you forget it." As an Indian fighter, when under the controlling influence of drink, he is also a holy terror in Montana. He was once set upon by a whole tribe of howling red devils, and was obliged to run for his life. He headed for the brink of a cliff about 700 feet high, dodging the bullets fired at him as he ran, being able through long practice to tell the course of a ball by the sound as it approached from the rear. Grizzly Dan unhesitatingly leaped over the cliff, to the amazement of the Indians, who gathered in a row to watch his fall. Dan turned in the air as he was falling, raised his Winchester rifle to his shoulder, and pulled the trigger. An Indian toppled over with a ball through his left eye, and Dan kept pulling the level and trigger until seventeen of the red devils had balls through their left eyes and were falling over the cliff after him. The eighteenth shot only carried away an Indian's nose, as the air was so full of falling Indians between Dan and the top of the cliff that his aim was a little confused. He struck feet first in the river below and swam ashore uninjured. The Indian remaining on the top of the cliff was the sole survivor of the tribe, and was ever afterward known as "Man-with-a-hole-in-his-nose."

Hungarians and Roumanians.

The Hungarians, all who have traveled on the Danube know, are dandies in their own fashion. They delight in clean shirts, richly embroidered in red and black; in cotton drawers or trousers, edged with lace and crochet work, such as English ladies affect upon their clothes, and in magnificent Hessian boots, which are brushed to brightness at least once a week. The male Roumanian, on the other hand, is dirty and careless in his attire. A filthy sheepskin jacket, swarming with fleas, is his chief garment; short trousers, of leather or the coarsest cloth, and the everlasting conical cap, together with some minor articles, among which the pistol or knife, stuck in the waist band, must not be forgotten, completing his attire. But when we turn from the men to the women we find that the comparsion is reversed. Nothing can well be more wretched than the dress of the Hungarian women on the banks of the Danube. At Mohacs, for example, one saw them marching down to the banks of the river to get water, clad in a pair of their hasband's enormous boots, a short petticoat, scarcely reaching to their knees, and a sheepskin jacket that also was evidently the property of their better half. In Hungary, in short, while the man is well dressed, his wife or daughter is clad like a savage. In Roumania, on the other hand, the dress of the women is decidedly better than that of the men, and offers a most favorable contrast to that worn by their Hungarian sisters.

A GREAT many ladies who save everything else waste their rose leaves. Dried they make the most delightful filling for sofa pillows, pin cushions, etc., retaining their fragrance a great length of time.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SMALL CIDER MILLS.—In early times in this country all the cider—and much cider was then used—was made in large mills, owned by individuals or firms, who operated them in the same manner that grist mills were managed. Every farmer brought his apples to the mill, had them ground and pressed, and received the cider that was produced. He paid so much per barrel for having his cider made. If he did not pay cash the "miller" took his toll in cider or apples. The mills were of large capacity, so that a thousand bushels of apples could be worked up in a day. As a rule, a farmer could take his apples to a mill, six or eight miles from his place, have them ground and pressed, and return home with his cider at night. There was no greater loss of time than in taking a lot of corn or wheat to a grist mill. During the past few years a large number of small mills for grinding apples and presses for squeezing the juice from them have been sold. Farmers who made not more than ten barrels of cider per year bought them. These small mills are costly, liable to get out of order, not easy to manage by persons unacquainted with their use, and certain to be ruined in a few years if they are not kept under cover. Old cider-makers declare that these small mills and presses are expensive to run, even if they are obtained for nothing. They state that only about three-fourths of the juice contained in the apples can be obtained by their use, and that what is obtained is of very inferior quality. The juice which is obtained by slight pressure is almost entirely water, while that which is rich remains in the pulp unless a very heavy pressure is employed. It would seem to be very poor economy to invest in a mill and press if one has but a small amount of apples to work up. The interest on the money they cost would pay for taking the apples to a mill and having the cider manufactured. One large cider mill is sufficient to work up all the apples raised in a town, and it could do the work more economically than it could be done in a large number of small concerns. If several farmers can not unite in erecting a suitable mile to be operated on the co-operative plan it would be better to pledge their patronage to some person who would erect and equip a good building. Experience and skill are required for making cider, and these are not likely to be acquired by persons who make out a few barrels of cider each year by the use of a poor apparatus.

COWS UNDER THE WEATHER.—Cows are very sensitive to the influence of the weather. In bright clear days their vital forces are more active and vigorous, digestion is more rapid, and assimilation and waste are more active and secretions which, like butter, depend upon the destruction of tissue, are more abundant. Lassitude is favorable to transudation, because it relaxes the delicate membranes and makes the passage of liquids easier, and consequently more abundant. Thus, while the fats in milk diminish, the albuminoids increase in muggy weather; and yet a given weight of milk makes less cheese than in fair weather. This loss in cheese is owing to the fact that as the albumen of the blood passes over into the milk vessels, the major part of it is converted into caseine, which is coagulable by rennet, while albumen is not. This change from albumen to caseine is effected by the vital forces, and is more or less complete as they vary in strength. The greater energy of bright days increases the per cent of caseine, and makes that of albumen less. In muggy weather this is reversed. These changes often amount to enough to make five per cent. difference in the yield of cheese in favor of good weather, while the total of albuminoids, as shown by analysis, is the greater in the muggy days. From the decrease in fat and the increase of albuminoids, which are heavier than fat, the milk of the muggy days shows the greater specific gravity, and yields a less per cent of butter.

BUILDINGS MADE OF CONCRETE.—Few farmers know how to build a concrete wall, yet it is a very simple job, and in many cases would prove an excellent wall for buildings and cellars. To build such a wall you need to set 3x4 joists at the corners, then at intervals of about eight feet along the outside of the wall, placing the joists opposite and about eighteen inches apart. On the inside of the joist set up planks about a foot wide. There will be fifteen inches between these planks, which will be the thickness of the wall. For a large building, which would have heavy floor timbers, the wall might be two feet thick; for a piggery or other small buildings it need not be so thick. Have a cement made by mixing a barrel of good cement with three barrels fine plastering sand and four barrels of clean gravel. Wet this when mixed so it will be thin enough to pour, and fill between the planks about three inches deep, then in that pack small stones as closely as possible—the more closely the stones pack the less cement it will take. Then pour on more cement and put in more stones, until your space is full. The work must be so planned as to use your cement and get the stones in it before it has time to harden. For a heavy wall, planks may be raised in twenty-four hours after the space is filled. Raise them about ten inches, and go on as before. I have seen a large barn built in that way which has stood many years; costs about the same as timber wall when built, and needs no paint, no shingles, no repairs of any sort, while the walls are fire-proof and rat-proof.

IT IS smart enough to tell a fellow to plow the land and sow corn and millet after the army worm and after drouth, or hail or frost, but what shall be done with the plowed and cropped land the year after? Luckily, farmers are the slowest mortals living in taking anybody's advice. They know there own circumstances best.

CUT FLOWERS.—In order to keep cut flowers from fading, care should be taken not to put too many in the vase. Remove the water every morning, picking off every decayed leaf, and cutting off the ends of the stems as soon as they show any symptoms of decay.

"AH! madam," exclaimed the costumer, "you are so admirably fitted by nature for the tableau!" [madame is delighted] "So utterly devoid of life, you know!" Madame smiles sweetly, but there is life enough inside her just now—life that means death to him if wishes are fatal.

A WIT, speaking of an unpopular author, said that he was color-blind. "How so? What proof have you got of it?" asked a friend. "He always thinks his literary productions are read, when everybody else knows they are not," was the reply.

A WOMAN who has four sons, all sailors, compares herself with a year, because she has four seasons.

DOMESTIC.

A VALUABLE GLUE.—Householders and others will be glad to hear of a very permanent glue—a chrome glue, which is made by an admixture with common glue of one part of acid chromate of lime in solution to five parts of gelatine. The glue made in this manner, after exposure, is insoluble in water, and can be used for mending glass objects likely to be exposed to hot water. It can also be made available for waterproofing articles such as sails or awnings, but for flexible fabrics it is not suitable. A few immersions will be found sufficient to render the article impervious to wet. It is necessary that fractured objects should be exposed to the light after being mended, and then warm water will have no effect on them, the chromate of lime being better than the more generally used chromate of potash.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feeling, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

LIVER AND BACON.—One half pound of calf's liver, half pound of bacon; slice this last thin, and cut off the rind, and put in frying-pan and cook for five minutes over a moderate fire. Take the bacon from the pan, put into a hot dish, and set aside in the oven to keep hot. Put the sliced liver into the fat drawn from the bacon in the frying-pan. Let it fry ten minutes and remove to the bacon dish. Stir into the pan a half ounce of flour; when it is browned, add half a pint of soup stock, if you have any on hand, salt, pepper, and a dessert spoon of catsup. Stir this till it boils, then pour over liver and bacon, and serve.

SODA BISCUIT.—Referring to this pleasant hot cake or biscuit, a correspondent says: "I do not recommend them for constant use, but for a change. Made after the following recipe, I esteem them a positive luxury: Sift a quart or three pints of flour; add the usual quantity of soda, and in addition one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-tartar; salt it and stir it thoroughly; mix in thoroughly a scant tablespoonful of butter or lard; mix as lightly as possible with sufficient sour milk to form a soft dough; do not knead; roll half an inch in thickness, cut, and bake in a very quick oven."

GOOD PLAIN STEW.—Take about two pounds of scrag or neck of mutton divide it into ten pieces, lay them in a pan; cut eight large potatoes and four onions in slices; season with one teaspoonful and a half of pepper and three of salt; cover all with water, put it into a slow oven for two hours, then stir it up well and dish up in deep dishes. If you add a little more water at the commencement, you can take out, when half done, a nice cup of broth.

BOTTLED LEMONADE.—Dissolve half a pound of loaf sugar in one quart of water, and boil it over a slow fire; two drachms of acetic acid; four ounces of tartaric acid; when cold, add two pennyworth of essence of lemon. Put one-sixth of the above into each bottle filled with water, and add thirty grains of carbonate of soda; cork it immediately, and it will be fit for use.

SOUTHERN MODE OF COOKING RICE.—Pick over the rice and wash it in cold water. To one pint rice put three quarts boiling water and half teaspoon salt. Boil it just seventeen minutes from the time it begins to boil; turn off all the water; set it over a moderate fire with the cover off to steam fifteen minutes. Take care and be accurate. The rice water first poured off is good to stiffen muslins.

RICE MUFFINS.—Boil the rice soft and dry. Take one-half cup rice, stir in three spoonfuls sugar, piece of butter size of an egg, and a little salt. One pint sweet milk, one cup yeast, two quarts flour. Let it rise all night. If sour in the morning, add a little soda dissolved in milk, and bake in muffin-rings.

RICE CHICKEN PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in gravy or melted butter to fill the dish; add chopped onions, if you like, or a little curry powder, which is better; then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

FIRE.— To avoid suffocation in a house on fire, steep a handkerchief or towel in water and tie it round the head, covering mouth and nostrils. In that condition a person will be in a position to breathe freely, and walk in the densest smoke to be met with in a burning building.

TO SOFTEN HARD WATER FOR ABLUTIONARY PURPOSES.—A tablespoonful of powdered borax to a quart of water is sufficient for the purpose. We have it in constant use at home and elsewhere when required. It is thoroughly efficacious and is perfectly innoxious to the most delicate skin.

TEA CAKE.—Good warm or cold, and a standing dish in the family. Two eggs one cup of sugar well beaten together, add one half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda; then add two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar mixed with two cups of flour; flavor with lemon.

WHITE SPONGE OR SNOW CAKE.—One and a half cups sugar, one cup flour, eight eggs, whites only, juice of one lemon, or one teaspoon cream of tartar, grate the yellow of the lemon rind, or flavor with extract.

DELICATE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three cups of flour, whites of eight eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, in the flour, half a cup of milk. Use the yolks for custards, with one quart of milk.

WHEN it is necessary to chop suet for any culinary purpose, if flour is sprinkled over it while chopping, it will prevent the pieces from adhering.

MUFFINS.—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, two eggs, one-half cup butter, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful soda; sweet milk enough to make a soft batter; bake in roll irons.

DRY paint can be softened and removed by a strong solution of oxalic acid.

ADVICE to travelers: Buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—the only thing to stop a Hack.

HUMOROUS.

"ONCE, over these boundless prairies," the sad passenger said, "over these prairies—" "They call them 'purries' over in Indiana," the fat passenger said. "And down in Illinois," said the cross passenger, "they call them 'perarries.'" "And up in Michigan," the brakesman said, "they call them 'pairs.'" "And down in Kentucky," the man on the wood-box remarked, "they call them 'perars.'" "Well, any how," the sad passenger resumed, "Once over these plains—" "You said 'prairies' before," said the passenger with the sandy goatee. "Yes, and started a very profound philological discussion by it. Well, once over these verdant prairies—" "The first time," said the cross passenger, "you said 'boundless prairies.'" "Well, then, over these boundless prairies once—" "Only once?" asked the fat passenger. The sad passenger sighed, but went on: "Once the painted Indian roamed—" "What for?" croaked the woman who talked bass. And the sad passenger went into his shell, and said he would tell that story yet if he had to hire a hall to tell it in.

A LITTLE girl, who was left in charge of the house by her mother, with special warning against going into a press containg certain good things, was found in the forbidden closet on the lady's return. Vexed at her daughter's disobedience, she asked her if she knew who it was that tempted her to do wrong. "It was Satan," said the girl. "Then you should have said: "Get thee behind me, Satan!'" said the lady. "So I did, mother," replied the girl, "but then he pushed me into the press."

LONDON is interested in the saleswoman question and Punch puts the following under a picture: "Taking the law in one's own hands. Fair but considerate customer (handing chair over the counter to tired shop girl): "Pray, sit down. You look so tired. I've been riding all the afternoon in a carriage and don't require a chair.'"

A POETESS sings: "I fall asleep; Then he arrives and whispers in my ear, The past is not, He whom you love is here; No longer weep!" She eats too many pickles and chocolate caramels and things just before going to bed. But perhaps she likes to have him whisper in her ear when she is asleep. If so, she should not complain about it in the newspapers.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feeling, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

DEAN SWIFT called at a house in Cavan, where the lady overdid his welcome, saying: "Will you have an apple pie, sir? Will you have a gooseberry pie, sir? Will you have a currant pie, sir? Will you have a cherry pie, sir? Will you have a plum pie, sir?" Will you have a pigeon pie, sir?" At last, wearied with her words, he said, "Any pie, madam, but a magpie."

A WOMAN in Lenoir, N. C., was recently hugged by a female relative with such affectionate force as to break her ribs. Young women shouldn't waist their strength that way. It is sometimes disastrous to assume a man's work. A man appears to know by instinct just how much pressure the female ribs will stand, and the business should be left to his arms alone.

A YOUNG lady at watertown, Mass., recently took a peep under her bed just before retiring for the night, and was rewarded with a view of a man's boots. She immediately called her father, who promptly responded with a gun and club, and catching hold of the alleged rascal's feet, brought his own boots to light.

"ELLA, is your father at home?" said a bashful lover to his sweetheart. "I want to propose something very important to him." "No, Clarence, papa is not at home, but I am. Couldn't you propose to me just as well?" And he did with perfect success.

A LADY at White Sulphur Springs is compared to the mother of the "Gracchi," because when asked by a reporter for a description of her dress, said: "I don't wear a very handsome costume, but I have the nicest husband and two of the sweetest children in the room."

AN old bachelor out west, who years agone was jilted by a woman, became such a woman-hater that just before he died, recently, he ordered that none of the female sex be permitted to attend his funeral. It was a terrible revenge.

SOMEBODY showed Guibollard a venerable old negro, and sought to move his sympathy by saying: "Poor old man, he is stone blind." "How lucky," said Guibollard, "he won't discover that he isn't a white man."

GUEST at a restaurant to waiter, having a complaint to make: "Say, waiter, where is the proprietor?" Waiter, with a fond and pitying smile: "Do you think he dines here? The boss knows too much for that."

NATURAL RELIGION.—Bishop (reproving delinquent page): "Wretched boy! Who is it that sees and hears all we do and before whom even I am but as a crushed worm?" Page: "The missus, my lord!"

"IT looks like the scene of a great battle," remarked a traveller, viewing the work of a recent cyclone at the West. "Yes," said the native solemnly and without removing his pipe, "the place was tuk by storm."

A YOUNGSTER joyfully assured his mother the other day that he had found out where they made horses; he had seen a man finishing one—"he was just nailing on his last foot."

ONE for Him: Sporting Uncle—"When you gallop your pony like that, Charlie, you should take him on the turf." Charlie—"But Uncle Bob,—I heard papa say he hopes I'll never go on the turf.—like *you*."

THE last valse but four—time 2:35 a. m.: Wife of his bosom—"Don't keep looking at your watch, Algy! One would think you were in church!"

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE to anything symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, or any Bowel Complaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.

PRINTERS, Shoemakers, Tailors, and all who lead sedentary lives, will find relief and cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia and Headache by taking this simple, harmless vegetable compound. The effect of Simmons' Liver Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual. Taken in doses of half a tablespoonful after each meal, it will establish a regular habit of body, free alike from constipation or laxity, will not interfere with business, and the languor, depression and nervous debility, which are inevitable results of indigestion, biliousness, and an irregular habit of body will cease.

"EDITORIAL.—We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured us.

"EDITOR, Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga."

A Philadelphia inventor has taken a step forward in the warfare against sewer gas which promises to be valuable. He has added a mercury seal to the ordinary water trap connected with drain pipes of all kinds. The outlet pipe has a trough around it charged with quicksilver. A cap fits snugly over the pipe, and is surrounded by flanges which dip into the mercury, and thus form a tight seal. The cap is so attached to the water closet or basin that, by lifting the lid, it is drawn into a side chamber and allows free egress of the contents. By the same movement of shutting down the lid the cap is replaced over the outlet pipe, and its flange submerged in the mercury, while below the mercury seal the ordinary water trap is placed, having an outlet for the ventilating pipe, which can be carried to the chimney flue or roof, as convenient. Thus a double door is raised against the admission of deleterious gases into the building.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures

A method of saponifying petroleum oils has been practiced for some time with good results, as represented in a London paper. Stearic acid is the fatty matter employed, and, upon being melted, is poured into the petroleum, in the proportion of about fifteen parts of the fatty acid to 100 of petroleum. After thorough intermixture has been effected by stirring, the combination may be saponified in the usual way. It is recommended, however, that animal or vegetable fatty matter may be added before saponification, so as to secure an improved product—the proportions in this case being two of acidified petroleum to three of fat. Either soda or potash may be used in saponifying, the hardness or softness depending on the kind and proportions of alkali used.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.) being perfectly pure, requires less than common soap. Hence its economy is apparent. Ask your grocer to get it.

The new marine railway at Clifton, S. I., was operated for the first time last week. A large brig was hoisted high and dry with success. The railway consists of a great car, which somewhat resembles one of the East River dry docks, except that it stands on wheels. To this car are attached about five hundred feet of heavy chain. The car, when placed in the water, is partly sunk, to permit a ship to float into it; then the car is raised and drawn with the ship up on the beach by steam power, the car chains being attached to an engine stationed about five hundred feet distant on the shore. It cost many thousands of dollars to construct the railway.

It is, or it should be, known to every physician at least, that electricity—a shock from the battery—is about the only means to revive a person under the dangerous effect of chloroform.

THE discovery of CARBOLINE a deodorized extract of petroleum, has perfected an improvement which will be hailed with delight by thousands. The dense oily properties of the petroleum have been eliminated by a novel process while its tonic, curative, vivifying and reproductive elements and all retained in increased activity. Besides being the only real cure for baldness and scalp diseases, as now improved and entirely deodorized it is the most delicate and delightful tonic hair dressing ever known. It will not stain a lady's hat. This highly concentrated extract of petroleum contains no minerals or other artificial coloring matter. It restores the hair by imparting new life and vigor to the roots.

A FARMER in northwestern Arkansas nailed up a sign on his gate post that read: "This farm for sale, subject to mortgages, taxes, and cyclones."

The Greatest in the World.

Without a question Buffalo, N. Y., can boast of the largest and most complete private Sanitarium in the world. The Invalids' Hotel was founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who was represented his district as State Senator and in Congress, and is known throughout the United States as the originator of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and has also become widely celebrated in the treatment of chronic diseases. The erection of this mammoth home for invalids was made necessary by the large number of afflicted who flocked to Buffalo from all parts of the United States to consult Dr. Pierce and the eminent medical gentlemen associated with him as the faculty of this celebrated institution. The establishment is said to have cost nearly a half million of dollars, and is furnished with every appliance and facility for the care of chronic ailments. A correspondingly large branch institution is located in London, England. The whole concern is owned and operated by the World's Medical Association, of which the original Dr. Pierce is President—his brother, an uncle, and other eminent medical gentlemen taking part in the treatment of cases. In treating cases they are not at all confined to the narrow limits of prescribing the justly celebrated remedies, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or any other set remedies, however good, but resort to the whole range of the *Materia Medica*, as well as to Turkish and other baths, Swedish movements and other approved remedies and methods of cure.

Listen to This.

The unbiased opinions of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that Kidney-Wort is the greatest discovery yet, for curing kidney and liver troubles, piles and constipation.—CITIZEN.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK,

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

SIR—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

DEAR SIR—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH
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Though Shaking like an Aspen Leaf with the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

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COUGH
SYRUP

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GET RICH selling our Rubber Stamps and Music. Samples free. Cook & Bissell, Cleveland, O.

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Relieved and cured without the injury trusses inflict, by Dr J. A. SHERMAN'S system. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of badcases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

FLORIDA MOSS.—Six ounces for 10 cents. Mailed free; stamps taken.
L. SALINGER, Spring Grove, Florida.

3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 3 three-cent stamps THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Hagerstown, Md.

$777 A YEAR expenses and agts Outfit Free. Address P. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
10 (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

New Music Books.

The Anthem Harp. ($1.25.) By Dr. W. O. PERKINS. (Just out.)

A new book intended as a successor for "Perkins' Anthem Book," published some years since, and which was a decided success. The new book contains music perfectly within the reach of common choirs, and is designed to have a great sale.

DITSON & CO. also call attention to their three books for Singing Classes; recently published, already very popular, and worthy of universal adoption:

The Temple. ($1.00.) By Dr. W. O. PERKINS.

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Johnson's Method for Singing Classes. (60 cents.) By A. N. JOHNSON.

The Temple contains an excellent Singing School Course, and a large number of Glees Songs, Sacred Tunes and anthems for practice, and for use in classes. L. O. Emerson's **Voice of Worship** has exactly the same end in view as the other but has a different method and entirely different music. **Johnson's Method** is for those who wish a low-priced book; is admirably simple and clear, has plenty of music, and has a thorough course in Note Reading.

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NEW YORK Eclectic Medical College. Session 1880-1 begins October 1st, continues five months. Fees, $50. For catalogue, address ROBT. S. NEWTON, JR., M. D., 19 E. 32d St., New York.

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KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcoholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use this natural remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

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The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the result of